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just reached, speak in language strangely stately to our modern ears, but they say exactly what is still said today. The overlong work day is said to render "the great mass ignorant, prejudiced, addicted to coarse, sensual indulgence, and susceptible to being led into mischief and violence by every appeal to their passions or prejudices." Lord Macaulay warns England that she is rearing "a feeble and ignoble race of men, the parents of a still more feeble and ignoble progeny."

To refute the statement that shortening the work day means greatly increasing the cost of production a whole mass of testimony is adduced to show that the converse is true. This testimony comes from employers, and among the crowd of witnesses are some interesting figures: Robert Owen, the great pioneer in this field, pleading for common-sense and an open mind in words which, written one hundred years ago, might be used by any Consumers' Leaguer today; Ernst Abbe, the pioneer in Germany, reporting in the early days of this century that he had gradually, during a period of thirty-five years, reduced the day in his factory from twelve hours to eight, testing each step as he went and finding output not reduced. The pioneers in our country who testified to the same thing seem to be the Commonwealth Steel Company and the Solvay Process Company. Much of the evidence given is in favor of the eight-hour day, and obviously in a continuous industry the only choice is between two shifts of twelve hours and three of eight. There is an appalling list of American industries in which the twelve-hour shift still obtains.

The final argument is based on evidence concerning the effect of the short work day on the public weal, and on opinions already rendered by state courts and by the Supreme Court, which show a gradual shift in the attitude of the judiciary from a dread of this class of legislation and a devotion to the philosophy of individualism toward a new realism. To the majority of readers the part that will make the greatest impression will probably be that which shows the need of such legislation in the United States, for there are not many who realize how backward we have been in furnishing this form of protection to our working people.

ALICE HAMILTON

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Nationality in Modern History. By J. HOLLAND ROSE. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. xi+202. \$1.25.

The fact of nationalism is so potent that history cannot longer overlook it, but it is so new that it is somewhat difficult to give it a

historical setting. If this book had no other value than that of being written by a historian, it would be fully justified. But it has a positive value. It makes clear that future historians will have to reckon with this psychological organization of society just as hitherto the political organization has been the basis of explanation.

The vague forerunners of modern nationalism are traced among the Jews; but nationalism, incomplete among the Greeks, intolerant among the Romans, takes its first modern form in Italy with Dante as spokesman for the divine mission of Rome, in words strangely familiar in recent days.

In many cases there is a very close relation between language and national consciousness, but this is not a necessary condition. In most cases its origin may be traced to some individual. Chaucer by writing in English laid the foundation for English unity, while Rousseau with *Le Contrat social* not only stimulated France, but "is the fountainhead of modern nationalism." Fichte sounded its birth in Germany in opposition to Napoleon. In fact, Napoleon can be given the credit, through opposition, of its birth in both Spain and Russia also.

The book gives a very good description of the growth of nationalism in various Slavic groups in recent years, and while there are other examples which might have been included, we have a fairly wide survey of the amazing spread of this new spirit during the last fifty years, in those nations which are significant in the European war. The development in Germany is treated in more detail than in any of the others, but it is also more familiar to the average reader than that in the other nations. The relation of the national feeling to the present war is made clear, and the chapter on "Internationalism" outlines the tendencies and possibilities of the future. It is impossible for the facts contained in this book to be too well known. The reconstruction of society which must inevitably take place in the future must never forget this comparatively new force of nationality in history.

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The Tide of Immigration. By FRANK JULIAN WARNE. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1916. Pp. 388.

Dr. Warne is well known as an authority on immigration through his books, *The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers* and *The Immigrant Invasion*, and through his official connection with the New York State Commission of Immigration and the Thirteenth Census of the United